

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

**FILED**

**FEB - 5 2018**

**Clerk, U.S. District & Bankruptcy  
Courts for the District of Columbia**

Abdul Wakil Amiri,

Plaintiff,

v.

Law Offices of Olekanma Ekekwe PC *et al.*,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 17-2629 (UNA)

MEMORANDUM OPINION

This matter is before the Court on its initial review of plaintiff's *pro se* complaint and application for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*. The Court will grant the application and dismiss the complaint for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(h)(3) (requiring the court to dismiss an action "at any time" it determines that subject matter jurisdiction is wanting).

The subject matter jurisdiction of the federal district courts is limited and is set forth generally at 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1332. Under those statutes, federal jurisdiction is available when a "federal question" is presented or the parties are of diverse citizenship and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000. "For jurisdiction to exist under 28 U.S.C. § 1332, there must be complete diversity between the parties, which is to say that the plaintiff may not be a citizen of the same state as any defendant." *Bush v. Butler*, 521 F. Supp. 2d 63, 71 (D.D.C. 2007) (citing *Owen Equip. & Erection Co. v. Kroger*, 437 U.S. 365, 373-74 (1978)). A party seeking relief in the district court must at least plead facts that bring the suit within the court's jurisdiction. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a).

The handwritten complaint is difficult to discern, but plaintiff sues a D.C.-based law office and two individuals residing in the District. *See* Compl. Caption. The complaint is not based on a federal question, and all of the parties reside or work in the District. As a result, this case will be dismissed. A separate order accompanies this Memorandum Opinion.

Date: February 1, 2018

  
United States District Judge